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NADKARNI TAKES OVER AS CHIEF OF WESTERN FLEET

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 May 81 p 12

[Text] Bombay, May 30--Rear Admiral J.G. Nadkarni, took over as Flag Officer Commanding the Western Fleet, from Rear Admiral S. Mookerjee at an impressive ceremony held on board the I.N.S. Rajput here today.

Rear Admiral Mookerjee has been transferred to New Delhi to assume a special assignment at the naval headquarters.

Rear Admiral Nadkarni was received by Rear Admiral Mookerjee and a guard of honour was presented to him. He was then introduced to the commanding officers of ships and staff officers of the Western Fleet.

Later the outgoing chief of the Western Fleet, was "pulled" in a whaler by commanding officers of ships to the end of the jetty. From the jetty Admiral Mookerjee was driven in a jeep and was cheered all along the way by officers and men of the Fleet.

Commissioned in March 1949 in the then Royal Indian Navy, after passing out with distinction from IMTS Dufferin, Admiral Nadkarni received his initial naval training at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the training cruiser HMS Devonshire and other ships and establishments of the Royal Navy.

Admiral Nadkarni has held several operational training and staff appointments like the commands of the Indian naval ship Talwar, and the cruiser, Delhi, chief instructor, (Navy) in the Defence Services Staff College and the chief of staff of the Western Naval Command. Before coming to the fleet, he was the senior directing staff (Navy) at the National Defence College, New Delhi.

Admiral Nadkarni is a graduate of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, and the Naval War College, U.S. For his distinguished service to the Indian Navy, he was awarded the Vishist Seva medal and the Nau Sena medal.



Rear-Admiral J. G. Nadkarni (right), shaking hands with Rear-Admiral S. Mookerjee after taking over from the latter as Flag Officer Commanding, Western Fleet, in Bombay on Saturday.

CSO: 4220/7932

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI ESPIONAGE RING ARRESTED--HERALD NEWS SERVICE, Srinagar, 25 Jun--A five-member espionage ring in Jammu and Kashmir has been smashed by an Indian field intelligence unit near the border in Poonch. Some important documents and maps have been seized following interrogations conducted in a picket in the sector. The arrested people have been accused of having indulged in acts of spying for Pakistan's Military Intelligence Directorate and Intelligence Bureau. The liquidation of the ring followed a mysterious escape by a Pakistani spy from the police station in Handwara. According to the investigation carried so far, the espionage ring had been assigned the task of collecting information about the structure and movements of Indian troops in the strategic areas in Jammu and Kashmir. [Text] [BK050610 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 27 Jun 81 p 1]

GUNRUNNERS ARRESTED--HERALD NEWS SERVICE, Srinagar, 25 Jun--Police and other security agencies have smashed 10 gun-running rackets along India's border with Pakistan, Bangladesh, China and Burma during the last 2 months. Among these two rackets were smashed near the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir and the remaining eight were unearthed at different places in the north-east region. A senior officer of the Union Home Ministry told a reporter that the seized arms and ammunition bore foreign markings. "The Government of India had reports about some operational centres for arms supplies in Pakistan, Burma and Bangladesh," he said. These centres which are located in the Khyber Agency and Lahore in Pakistan and Comila and Sylhet districts of Bangladesh have been a "source" for arms supply to antinational and antisocial elements in the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab. According to the Home Ministry officer, the Union Home Ministry had sent fresh instructions to all the state governments to take stern action against those found possessing or dealing in unlicensed arms. [Text] [BK050555 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 27 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4220/7150

CHINESE, SOVIET THREAT TO INDONESIA ANALYZED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "'Threat from North': A Really Fearsome Threat Or Does It Go Too Far? At Least During This Decade It Is Not Yet Considered Fatal"]

[Excerpts] "The Threat from the North" for a long time has been a slogan which implies concern, or, more correctly, fear of the possibility of a long-term, expansionist plan of the Chinese People's Republic as an international communist ideological center and movement.

However, an increasingly numerous group of thinkers and analysts in Indonesia who are concerned with international political developments is beginning to regard that slogan as wornout or, at least, excessive in its scope.

A threat from another source is also beginning to emerge in the thinking of many important groups in Indonesia. This threat comes from the Soviet Union, in connection with the increased capability and range of its navy, as well as its political and military presence in Indochina in recent years and in other areas of Asia, the Pacific Ocean area, and the Indian Ocean region.

Dr Juwono Sudarsono, an instructor in the Faculty of Social Science of the University of Indonesia, expresses the view that the development of Soviet and PRC power up until recently does not yet constitute a threat for Southeast Asia at the present. "In terms of military strategy at present the PRC is not yet dangerous to Southeast Asia," he says.

Jusuf Wanandi, of the Center for strategic Studies in Jakarta, agrees with this view and develops it further. "Considered rationally, the capability of the PRC to undertake a conventional attack against Indonesia over the next one to 2 decades will be very limited," Wanandi says.

Meanwhile, Dr Lie Tek Tjeng, a far Eastern specialist in the Indonesian Scientific Institute [Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia], notes that the PRC armed forces at present are not particularly mobile.

Dr Juwono also states that the PRC military capabilities are still "below standard." He then gives a concrete example, that of the PRC military attack against Vietnam as a "first lesson" in 1979. The level of Chinese capacity to maneuver at that

time turned out to be still rather low. And not a few military strategic observers concluded that in fact it was precisely the PRC armed forces which were given a lesson by the Vietnamese Army at that time.

Lie Tek Tjeng also cites the view of Western experts, who consider that the PRC is not yet a threat for its neighbors, particularly in the sense of launching an open attack over a period of time which stretches out rather far into the future. Further, he adds, Chinese attention and power are still directed toward the north, against the Soviet Union, and in connection with that the PRC is undertaking modernization in several fields for its national needs. "Even domestic policy is not decisive," Lie says. "At present it appears that the effort of Deng Xiaoping to fire Hua Guofeng has encountered opposition from a portion of the people and the armed forces, which reject total de-Maoization."

Dr Juwono expresses the view that the perception of a threat from the PRC always started from the prejudiced views of the countries of Southeast Asia, where there are overseas Chinese communities which they believe are controlled from the China mainland.

Meanwhile, Jusuf Wanandi considers that the feeling that a threat exists is closely connected with psychological emotions and history. This even goes so far as to become a kind of "paranoia," that is, an external threat is seen as coming from China exclusively. "If we look at the matter coolly and rationally, the threat from the PRC can be placed in proportion. The threat indeed exists, but we know the right answer to it," Jusuf Wanandi says.

The threat takes the form of subversive activities or infiltration. Furthermore, most communist movements in Southeast Asia in the past have looked to the PRC as a source of inspiration and an example and in the Sino-Soviet ideological conflict have taken the side of the PRC.

Lie also recognizes that there is a question of PRC subversion, but in reality such activity is very minimal. There are two reasons why it is minimal, Lie says. First, subversion is undertaken by Beijing, particularly if its neighbors in Southeast Asia appear to be threats to it. At present a non-communist threat to Beijing from Southeast Asia practically does not exist. It was different when the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization existed in the framework of U.S. strategy to contain the PRC. At present the PRC specifically supports ASEAN, in which Thailand and the Philippines, both former members of SEATO, are to be found. Secondly, the PRC must consider the reactions and subsequent action that would be taken by Japan and the U.S., which certainly would not approve of a Chinese attack. Meanwhile, those two countries are important for the PRC, both in the framework of modernization as well as in its political moves against the Soviet Union. Another factor which does not lack importance is that ASEAN, including Indonesia, is not particularly close to the Soviet Union. Thus, there is no strong reason why the PRC should threaten Southeast Asia.

Lie considers that subversive activity by the PRC against the countries of Southeast Asia is accidental, in character and does not represent officially planned policy. "The basic law" of PRC political action toward its neighbors, according to Lie, is at most to encourage the various neighboring states to follow a political

line as close as possible to that of Beijing and at least to ensure that those countries will not become its enemies or act in an unfriendly manner.

Speaking of the PRC always brings up the question of the overseas Chinese and, subsequently, extends to the question of their absorption here. It is the overseas Chinese who generally are regarded as the source of PRC subversive activity in the countries where these communities of Chinese descent live. The official PRC attitude toward them is almost always twofold. On the one hand, urging them to respect the local laws and government. However, on the other hand, the PRC also does not abandon its feelings of "responsibility" and interest in what the overseas Chinese experience in a given country.

Indeed, the PRC itself, in an official and legal way in July, 1980, approved a new nationality law which abolished the principle of dual nationality. A Chinese descended from citizens of the PRC and living abroad, or whose parents have been foreign nationals since birth, is not eligible for PRC citizenship. Further, a Chinese who has become the citizen of another country automatically loses PRC citizenship.

However, Dr Yuwono holds the view that the PRC, whether it so wishes or not, has a political responsibility toward the overseas Chinese. Beijing cannot in so many words abandon them. It will always pay attention to how they are treated by the government of the country where the overseas Chinese live. "I am convinced that if the country concerned treats them properly, the PRC will not put out unfavorable propaganda regarding the experience of the overseas Chinese," he says. "If the overseas Chinese are regarded as a threat, that can only be based on a mistaken view which has haunted such countries up to now," he added.

In this connection Lie Tek Tjeng says that, whether there is PRC subversion in Indonesia through the overseas Chinese community, or not, depends to a large extent on the policy of the Indonesian government itself. This policy should be directed toward preventing some of the people or inhabitants of Indonesia from being worked on by any foreign power. The policy should extend to several sectors of society, including the economic sector.

Soviet Presence and Activity

The military presence of the Soviet Union, especially its navy in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the increase in its diplomatic activity in the countries around those two oceans has become a matter for close study by several parties.

Juwono, Lie Tek Tjeng, and Jusuf Wanandi agree that there is not yet a direct threat by the Soviet Union against Southeast Asia and Indonesia in the 1980's. A subversive threat practically does not exist because there is no soviet "counterpart" in Indonesia. This means by comparison with the overseas Chinese and their relations with the PRC. Juwono warns that, in considering Soviet activity, we should not start from the point of view of the Western bloc but rather from the point of view of Moscow itself. All steps taken by the Soviets recently as a super-power appear to be an appropriate reaction to the liberal influence which dominates the world, Juwono says.

According to Jusuf Wanandi, Soviet activity in Indochina is really more directed at blocking the PRC from the south rather than because of the view that Southeast Asia is vital to the Soviet Union.

Southeast Asia is indeed a vital area, but for the West, and particularly for Japan. "It is not our affair if the Soviets cut the vital communication links in Southeast Asia but rather is a matter for the U.S. and Japan," said Jusuf Wanandi. "On the other hand, if the Soviets tried to prevent the production of oil in our offshore areas, the Soviets would directly confront the U.S. and Japan."

Juwono considers that Soviet activity in the area between the two oceans is appropriate in the sense it is undertaken by a super-power in its competition with another super-power, the U.S. Further, the Soviets feel that they are surrounded by a framework of treaties between several countries or groups of countries and the U.S. To the west, there is the pact between the U.S. and Western Europe called NATO. To the south, there are the agreements between the U.S. and the PRC and between the U.S. and Australia. To the east, there is the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

Juwono looks at the world from the Soviet point of view: Moscow is trying to ward off or parry the efforts of the U.S. to put the Soviets in a corner everywhere. "It is specifically this kind of activity which is regarded by the West as a Soviet threat," he says.

The U.S. keeps its fleet in the Pacific and the Atlantic. However, for a long time the Soviets have maintained a permanent fleet in the Indian Ocean, while the U.S. only sent in a permanent fleet after the hostage crisis occurred in Iran and increased its size following the crisis in Afghanistan.

The global situation and its regional implications for Southeast Asia and Indonesia are challenges to the objectives and political line of ASEAN and Indonesia: ASEAN with its Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), and Indonesia with its independent and active foreign policy.

Thailand and Singapore, which are closer to the Western bloc than Indonesia, regard Jakarta as "not very serious" in facing up to the threat from the Soviet Union, Lie says. "Perhaps they are partly right, because Indonesia's interest is too much centered on the PRC and does not pay sufficient attention to the global situation, which, as a matter of fact, is also a source of danger," Lie adds. Thus, he goes on to say, "we don't want to see the communist system spread and we rely on the Western world and Japan to confront the communists. However, on the other hand we hope that Vietnam, which is also a communist state, can play a role as insulation against the PRC!"

Jusuf Wanandi emphasizes that in facing up to all these challenges ZOPFAN should be further stimulated. Thus, there will be no opportunity for the super-powers to interfere in the Southeast Asian region. "For that purpose we need good relations with Vietnam and a resolution of the Cambodian question," he said by way of suggesting a solution.

Conclusion

In the view of the three observers quoted above the threat from the north, at least for the 1980's, does not yet appear to be very serious or fatal. The threat from the north in direct and concrete terms, both from the PRC as well as from the Soviet Union, against Indonesia, according to these observers, is not yet very substantial, unless there is a subsequent development in the balance of forces beyond the present levels. However, beginning in 1990 an increase in military power to the north cannot be taken lightly any more. However, as between the power of the PRC and that of the Soviet Union, in terms of conventional power that of the Soviet Union will remain the more dangerous of the two.

Both Juwono Sudarsono and Wanandi, as well as Lie, are in sufficient agreement that the challenge or threat for our country in this decade is not or is not yet external invasion, particularly from the PRC or the Soviet Union, but rather more particularly a domestic challenge or threat! In addition to a number of other efforts, such as how best to strengthen ZOPFAN, continuing to strengthen our power of dissuasion or defense and our independent and active foreign policy, supporting non-bloc groupings and so forth, the question of dealing with our domestic problems must particularly consist of how the government can develop policies so that as many as possible of our people, and from all groups, will be solidly behind the government.

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CSO: 4213/73

ROCKET FACTORY TO PRODUCE GUIDED ROCKETS BEFORE 1986

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 May 81 p 12

[Article: "Getting To Know the Weapons Systems Division of Nurtanio: Plan To Manufacture Guided Rockets by 1986"]

[Text] Tasikmalaya, KOMPAS--Guided rockets with a range of 200 miles will not be manufactured in Indonesia before 1986, said Minister of State for Research and Technology B J Habibie, chairman of the board of directors of PT Nurtanio, in a statement to KOMPAS. The rockets for the weapons systems of aircraft and helicopters which are presently being produced by the "Menang" [Victory] Rocket Factory, which is Division V (Weapons Systems) of Nurtanio, are not guided rockets.

Minister Habibie, who accepted the turnover of the management of the factory from the Indonesian Air Force to PT Nurtanio last Thursday (7 May) at Tasikmalaya airfield, declared that the planned manufacture of the guided rockets will be made in a phased manner. Since 1977 the "Menang" Factory, at the same time as it has assembled the SURAB (Swiss) rocket, has also produced a modified version, entirely manufactured in Indonesia. From the stage of manufacturing modified rockets, in a phased manner it is planned to make similar rockets which, in subsequent development, will aim at producing guided rockets.

To the 200 workers of Division V of Nurtanio (former workers of the "Menang" Factory) he said that 5 years ago PT Nurtanio only had a total of 500 workers and an annual capital turnover of about 200 million rupiahs. In the period of 5 years it has expanded 10 times in terms of employment, while its capital turnover has reached 78 billion rupiahs, or 350 times the former figure. "I hope that the development of this factory will move as quickly as the aircraft and helicopter divisions of the company," said Habibie.

"The primary reason for this turnover is to provide for more rapid development, not just in terms of technological progress but also in terms of the growth of the local industrial sector within the national defense system," said Air Force Chief of Staff Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi in his speech on the occasion. According to the chief of staff, the objectives of the defense industry, and especially the aviation industry and its supporting elements, can basically be said to have been set out in 1947. In that year experimental activity was begun at the Technical Warehouse of Macopati Air Base, under the direction of Air Officer III Wivako Soepono and Deputy Air Officer II Nurtanio. In 1954 the Indonesian Air Force Technical Office at

Husein Sastranegara Air Base in Bandung produced three aircraft named "Si Kumbang," "Belalang," and "Kunang." In 1961 LAPIP [Institute for the Development of the Aircraft Industry], under the direction of Air Marshal Nurtanio, successfully produced the "Kepik" helicopter and the "Kolentang" autogiro. The assembly of the PLL-104 "Gelatik" (Wilga) aircraft, the result of cooperation between Indonesia and Poland, again demonstrated the capability and experience of our aviation technical workers.

The preparatory work looking toward a rocket industry began in 1957 and took shape in 1960, when the Indonesian Air Force entered into a cooperative rocket contract with the Hispano Suiza firm (of Switzerland), with the work to be done in Madiun. The project was given the name "Menang" [Victory], to recall its location in the village of Menang in the residency of Madiun, a place where an armed clash had taken place. For a number of reasons its location was changed to Tasikmalaya, West Java, where it remains to the present.

Before the factory was built in 1964, thought was given to constructing an explosives factory in connection with the rocket factory. The construction of the explosives factory was given first priority and was completed in 1966. It was not until fiscal year 1971-72 that work on the construction of the rocket factory was begun again. In 1976 the "Menang" Rocket Factory was completed. Production of the "SURA" rocket, under a previous contract, was not begun until January, 1977. Rockets produced under this program were test-fired from an OV-10 "Bronco" aircraft. The results were good. Later on, the rockets were tested on the military version of the BO-105 helicopter, which had been developed by PT Nurtanio.

The SURA-FL rocket, which has become an aircraft and helicopter weapons system, has gone into series production, with 1,000 units turned out so far. About 100 other units are currently in the works, and 500 other units are still to be shipped from Switzerland. A portion of the components of the rockets is already fully produced in Indonesia.

From the experience it has had in assembling the SURA-FL rocket, the "Menang" factory has successfully produced 4 modifications of it: the PRM 52 mm, with a range of 3-6 km, the PRM 70 mm, with a range of 8 km, and the XM 70 mm (these three air to surface missiles), as well as the R-80 58 mm rocket (surface to surface missile).

The "Menang" factory currently is able to turn out 4,000 rockets per year. At present its production is barely sufficient to meet existing needs. Different from the modified model, whose fins can be folded into the body of the rocket, the SURA-FL, which is manufactured under Swiss license, has fins which can be shifted. The solid-fueled rocket produced by Oerlikon Buhler Ltd of Switzerland has a diameter of 80 mm and is 1072 mm long (the RAK-019 model) and 1140 mm long (the RAK-021 model). It weighs 11 kgs and has a speed of 620 meters per second. It has an effective firing range of more than 800 meters and has a "gravity drop" of 20 degrees when pulling out of a 2,500 meter dive.

For one SURA rocket round only a 14 inch launch assembly is required. The rockets are hung underneath in a row. Each cluster can consist of from one to five rockets. On the BO-105 helicopter a cluster of 15 SURA-FL rockets can clearly be seen on both sides of the fuselage.

With a 3 kg explosive charge the SURA-FL rocket is usually fired from the aircraft to its target at a range of about 1,000 meters. Fired electrically, the SURA rocket has been extensively used on Hunter, Fiat G-91, F-86, and various helicopter types.

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CSO: 4213/75

METEOROLOGICAL ROCKET TESTED, LAUNCHED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 May 81 p 6

[Article: Launching of RX-11 Rocket, First to Be Made by Lapan"]

[Text] The first rocket manufactured by the National Aviation and Space Institute (LAPAN) on 29 April was successfully launched from the LAPAN Rocket Launching Station at Cilauteureun Pameungpeuk, in the regency of Garut Selatan. The rocket, which was 3.036 meters long and had an overall weight of 70 kgs, burned a composite, polysulphide solid fuel.

Prior to the launch of such a rocket, static tests were previously carried out at Dirgantara Technology Center at Rumpin, in the Bogor area. In the final test carried out on a similar rocket the fuel burn took 4 seconds, and the thrust was 2,000 kgs. According to the calculations which have been made, this rocket is capable of reaching an altitude of 40 kms.

For a previous launching a rocket was provided with a payload of a UHF transmitter, operating on a frequency of 459.630MHz, which was made by LAPAN itself. With a NICAD, 12-volt battery this transmitter normally should be capable of sending signals from an altitude of 100 kilometers and is capable of operating for a full hour.

The payload transmits over a 4.5 dB hyperdemic antenna which, when attached to it, is used to transmit data on the air temperature at certain altitudes, data on the altitude reached by the rocket, humidity, speed of the rocket, as well as wind speed. Placing the transmitter on this rocket shows that the LAPAN rocket was indeed planned as a meteorological rocket from which a great deal was expected for meteorological research in the future. At this time LAPAN is still purchasing meteorological rockets of the Super Loki type from the United States.

Up to 1965 LAPAN had successfully launched the RT-150, KAPPA-8, and Advanced KAPPA-8 rockets from the same location in Cilauteureun, whose construction began in 1964. On the basis of these rocket launchings, Indonesia was declared to be a Rocket Launching Country at the ninth meeting in 1966 of the Committee on Space Research. And in November, 1977, LAPAN successfully launched again a KAPPA-8 rocket made in Japan which had been in storage for 13 years. This was a period of time which surpassed the useful life of the rocket, which was estimated to be 5 years.

The successful launching of the scientific rocket made by LAPAN shows that a new era has begun in the history of Indonesian scientific rockets. Although some of the fuel must still be brought into the country from abroad, this rocket was planned and manufactured by LAPAN technicians, including its very critical components, that is, the propellant or the fuel.

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CSO: 4213/75

SOEHARTO-SUZUKI TELEPHONE CONVERSATION ON REAGAN MEETING

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 May 81 p 1

[Article] "Suzuki Telephones Soeharto To Clarify Results of His Discussions with Reagan")

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on Thursday (14 May) telephoned President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices to inform him of the results of his discussions with U. S. President Ronald Reagan. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told President Soeharto that the United States would continue to devote full attention to ASEAN.

State Secretary Sudharmono told the press that what Prime Minister Suzuki told President Soeharto was more general in character than specific. When Prime Minister Suzuki visited Jakarta last January, he mentioned his planned visit to the United States and asked whether there were matters which Indonesia would like to have transmitted to the U.S. President. At the time he promised to report to the ASEAN leaders on the results of his discussions with President Ronald Reagan.

Through a Japanese interpreter President Soeharto expressed his thanks for the willingness of Prime Minister Suzuki to provide the results of his discussions with President Reagan. The understanding of the U.S. President regarding the situation in Southeast Asia was very much appreciated, "and he hoped that all questions which were raised with Prime Minister Suzuki would really turn into accomplished facts in considering the situation and international cooperation in Southeast Asia." President Soeharto was also appreciative of the willingness of the Japanese prime minister and the U.S. President to continue to cooperate with Indonesia and the other countries of Southeast Asia.

President Soeharto stated that Suzuki's proposal that Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries coordinate their cooperation and relations with the United States has indeed become the policy of the respective countries. Both Indonesia and the other ASEAN countries will continue to increase their cooperation and relations with all other states, on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual benefit, President Soeharto stated.

"For the future, Indonesia and ASEAN will continue to follow the subsequent developments regarding the discussions of the Japanese prime minister and the U.S. President, both regarding Japanese cooperation with the United States as well as with

other regions of the world. I appreciate the willingness of the Japanese prime minister to continue to provide information to Indonesia and will continue to maintain communications through any available channel, which will continue to make relations between Indonesia and Japan that much closer," President Soeharto was quoted as saying.

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CSO: 4213/75

KOSTRAD TESTS NEW SWEDISH ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 15 May 81 p 2

[Article: "KOSTRAD Air Defense Command Tests New Artillery Piece"]

[Excerpts] Tanjung Kait, Friday [15 May]--The 1st Battalion of the Air Defense Command of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Corps] yesterday afternoon [14 May] concluded the firing tests of a new weapon on the beach of Tanjung Kait, regency of Tangerang, West Java, which began on 10 May. The tests, under the direction of the commander of the 1st Battalion of the Air Defense Command, Lieutenant Colonel Sukisno, on 14 May were observed by the commander of KOSTRAD, Major General Rudini, accompanied by the KOSTRAD assistant for intelligence, Col Dhany Ramdhan, and the deputy assistant for operations, Lt Col Makmun Rasyid, after they had attended a change of command ceremony involving the commander of the air defense unit in Bogor.

This time at the test firing defense battalion at Tanjung Kait a new air defense weapon was employed, the 40 mm L-70 gun made in Sweden. Among the special feature of this anti-aircraft gun is its handling facility. It can be fired manually or electronically (by computer/remote control). This gun can also be used against surface targets, using antitank ammunition, according to Maj Mochammad Subasir. According to him the 40 mm L-70 gun has an effective firing range of 4,600 meters, with a maximum range of 12,000 meters.

The Swedish-made, Bofors 40 mm L-70 gun, in addition to firing rounds which explode when they hit the target, can also handle rounds which explode 12 seconds after being fired. The explosion of a round which does not hit a target has a damage radius of 500 meters.

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CSO: 4213/75

JUNGLE TRANSMIGRATION SITES CANCELED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 May 81 p 12

[Article: "Minister of Agriculture: Transmigration Sites in Jungle Areas Canceled"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Minister of Agriculture Prof Soedarsono Hadisapoetro has stated that transmigration projects located in jungle areas will be canceled. Subsequently, they will be replaced or new transmigration locations will be prepared outside jungle areas.

The question of the 81 transmigration projects located in jungle areas was initially raised by the deputy minister for transmigration affairs, Martono, after reporting on this question to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on Thursday, 30 April. He said that the question at present was whether those locations would be moved elsewhere or carried on, taking into account the spirit of the joint decision of the three ministers involved regarding the matter.

Minister of Agriculture Soedarsono himself did not state why the 81 transmigration locations for 1981-82 were located in jungle areas. In this connection the selection of the transmigration locations was determined by BAKOPTRANS (Coordinating Body for the Implementation of Transmigration), which is chaired by the minister of manpower and transmigration and whose members consist of representatives of the numerous other ministries involved.

Minister of Agriculture Soedarsono limited himself to stating: "In principle the implementation of the transmigration program will not be permitted to disturb the jungle area and its permanent characteristics, including HPH jungle (commercial jungle area) protected jungle areas, and PPA jungle (forest reserves). At present the government is engaged in encouraging and will continue to encourage the timber industry, which must be assisted by providing its raw material needs domestically."

If the transmigration projects must be established in the jungle areas, according to the minister of agriculture, that will only be possible in jungle areas which do not have much commercial timber. That is, such locations will be limited to jungle areas with maximum timber production of only 50 cubic meters of wood per hectare per year. However, in principle the transmigration projects should be earmarked for areas outside the jungle, that is, in areas which are still unoccupied or are covered by prairies (alang-alang). "This is because prairie areas which meet the requirements for transmigration projects are still quite extensive," he added.

However, he admitted that the unoccupied prairie lands generally are already owned by local, "indigenous" people. Consequently, if these lands are turned into transmigration projects, the owners will ask for compensation from the government. In this connection the government will not provide compensation funds for such lands.

Deputy Minister Martono told reporters at the Bina Graha offices on 30 April that each transmigration location was planned to accommodate about 2,000 heads of families (KK). This means that the area of such locations amounts to about 4,000 hectares. Transmigration locations in jungle areas are found particularly in East Kalimantan and Jambi.

5170

CSO: 4213/75

IMRAN TERRORIST GROUP PLANNED TO KILL MUSLIM LEADERS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Article: "General Chairman of Istiqamah Mosque Foundation Says: Imran Terrorist Group Planned to Kill Istiqamah Leaders; Dr Syamsuddin Was to Be Killed at Hasan Sadikin Hospital?"]

[Excerpts] Bandung, 30 April--"I'm not the only one. Almost all of the leaders of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation were at one time or another summoned by the followers of Imran and were crudely intimidated at our respective homes." This was stated by the general chairman of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation, Roesyad Noerdin, to HARIAN UMUM AB on Saturday [25 April] at his home in Bandung.

According to Roesyad Noerdin, he has been general chairman of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation since 3 August 1980, after the dissolution of the Istiqamah Mosque Youth Federation, which was headed by Gunawan Tambunan. Although this was the case, Imran's followers on 4 August were still openly meeting at the mosque and holding organizational meetings. The leaders of the mosque warned them to disperse, but in a challenging way they paid no attention to the warning and the prohibition on their meetings. They said, "Only God can prohibit and stop our activities."

In view of these unfavorable indications the leaders of the mosque and the foundation reported the matter to the Military District Command and asked for help in stopping their activities. The arrival of the commander of the Military District was met by Imran's followers in a cynical and adverse fashion, so that in the interests of the investigation a number of them were arrested.

It was learned over the telephone from Mohammed Natsir that a number of Bandung youth who were from the Istiqamah Mosque in fact had come to that Muslim leader to ask for his help in freeing their friends who had been arrested. At the time Natsir wisely said, "All right, but I must look into the question first." Natsir's attitude turned out not to have affected them, and before they left his home, they threatened that if Natsir was not willing to help them or meet their demands, the entire leadership of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation in Bandung would be killed, according to Roesyad Murdin.

Dr Syamsuddin had reported to the general chairman of the Foundation that he had learned from several of Imran's followers from Medan that Imran and his immediate group was planning to terrorize the old leaders of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation,

whom they considered to have failed to act properly. This was stated by four young men who came to Roesyad Noerdin's home, one of whom was named Sofaq, the younger brother of Azhar, who first introduced Imran to Dr Syamsuddin, who functioned as the chairman of the education section.

Sofaq, together with three of his friends, crudely threatened Roesyad Noerdin, "It was because of you that our friends were arrested!" The exchange of words heated up, and a fight broke out in the house. Roesyad, who was accompanied by one of his sons, was able to hold two of the group, while the two others ran away.

Roesyad Noerdin later again mentioned the affair of 2 January 1981, at the time of evening prayers [Isya]. Amzu Rizal, a young follower of Imran, on that day had joined in the prayers. However, it was on that evening that suddenly he threw finely ground pepper into Dr Syamsuddin's eyes and followed this up by stabbing him several times. That was the first attempted assassination of Dr Syamsuddin, which failed. The second attempt occurred on 22 March 1981, at the time of Friday prayers. Ahadiat Sadikin, a student at IKIP [Teachers' Training Institute] in Cimahi, attacked Dr Syamsuddin with a knife. Later, he fled outside. Dr Syamsuddin, though wounded, pursued him by borrowing a motor bicycle from a person who happened to be passing by. Meanwhile, Slamet, who sat on the rear seat, held a compress to the wound in order to stop the blood which continued to flow. Ahadiat Sadikin was finally arrested by the people in front of the Citarum Teachers' Training School. After seeing this accomplished, Dr Syamsuddin turned around and went directly to Hasan Sadikin Hospital.

Finally, the general chairman of the Istiqamah Mosque Foundation, Roesyad Noerdin, said that no more of Imran's followers have turned up at the mosque. However, on a Friday in February, when Roesyad Noerdin was delivering a sermon, he says that after prayers were over he saw about 40 young men remain in the mosque, reciting the Koran, led by Syamsurizal. However, on that occasion, when he saw them for the last time, the prayers were properly conducted, without anything untoward happening. They concluded their prayers and left the mosque. "And I have just heard recently of their terrorist activity after reading about the attack on Cicendo police station in the newspapers. The high point of their activity was the hijacking of the Garuda aircraft," according to Roesyad Noerdin, concluding his statement to HARIAN UMUM AB.

5170

CSO: 4213/73

1981-82 IGGI COMMITMENTS REPORTED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "United States Cuts PL 480 Food Aid; Results of IGGI Meeting Are Reported to the Bina Graha"]

[Excerpts] After reporting on the results of the IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] session to President Suharto at the Bina Graha on Thursday [14 May], Prof Sumarlin, MENPAN [minister for the reform of the state apparatus] concurrently vice chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Agency], said \$2.1 billion, the same amount as offered last year, had been agreed upon. He was accompanied by Finance Minister Ali Wardhana when he reported to the president.

The loan will be used to finance 33 government development projects in fiscal 1982.

The 24th session of Indonesia's donor states was attended by all IGGI member nations including West Germany, the United States, France, Italy, Australia, Switzerland, and Japan, and observer nations including Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Spain. It was also attended by participating international organizations such as IMF, the World Bank, UNDP, and the ADB as well as observer organizations such as the European Economic Community, UNICEF, OECD, and IFAD [International Fund for Agricultural Development].

Sumarlin said several countries and international organizations had announced at this session the amount of money they were setting aside for Indonesia.

However, a number of countries such as Great Britain, Italy, and New Zealand and some observer nations had not yet announced the amount of their contributions but will do so soon.

Funds contributed by IGGI member nations and international organizations total \$1.8 billion, he said.

Reportedly Japan has set aside 58 billion yen (the same amount as offered in the past year but has raised the interest rate from last year's 2.75 percent to 3 percent); West Germany has set aside DM 170 million (also the same amount as last year); Canada has set aside C\$30 million. This is an increase of C\$6 million over last year's contribution of C\$24 million.

The United States has set aside \$105 million. This is a drop of \$55 million compared with last year's offering of \$160 million. This drop reflects the decrease in PL 480 food aid funds for this year.

Australia offered A\$ 35 million and A\$ 36 million last year. Belgium offered BF 350 million, France FF 300 million, Holland 158 million guilders, and Switzerland SF 6.5 million. These amounts are the same as offered last year.

The contributions of international organizations consisted of \$1.1 billion offered by the World Bank (IBRD) and the Asian Development Bank, \$33 million by UNDP, \$14 million by the European Economic Community, and \$17 million by UNICEF.

Aid offered to Indonesia was specified in the currency of the respective nations because of the fluctuation in the rates of exchange for these currencies against the US dollar.

MENPAN Sumarlin used French funds as an example. If these were quoted in US dollar terms, the total amount offered would be smaller because the value of this currency has dropped in relation to the value of the US dollar.

When asked about the statement of the IGGI chairman, Jan de Koning, who said Indonesia continues to be an impoverished nation even though its economic growth rate rose to 7 percent and various development sectors show advancement, Sumarlin said the Dutch Cooperation Minister said this to convince advanced nations that great problems still face Indonesia, particularly if viewed from the standpoint of the growth of Indonesia's population which now totals 140 million.

The BAPPENAS vice chairman said de Koning's statement should not be misinterpreted. It was aimed at donor nations so that they would continue to aid Indonesian development.

Sumarlin noted the great attention paid at the session to the importance of labor intensive development to create as many job opportunities as possible. More steps must be taken to improve support to labor intensive industries. Participants at the session were of the opinion that industrial nations had to further open up their markets to Indonesian industrial products.

The session also gave very great attention to Indonesia's transmigration programs. The results achieved to date were well received by the participants, moreover, many of them were interested in offering more aid for this purpose.

Sumarlin said the report forwarded by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the results achieved in development in Indonesia were well received by all participants at the session.

6804

CSO: 4213/74

COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTS DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 May 81 pp 11

[Article: "Indonesian Import Costs Are Higher Than Those in Other Asian Countries"]

[Excerpts] Indonesian import costs are far higher than those of a number of other Asian countries, Zahri Ahmad, general chairman of the All-Indonesia National Importers Association (CINSI) told SINAR HARAPAN on Thursday [7 May].

The high import costs, he said, were presented in a 1978 study prepared by Mathias Plenkens of NIDC. It compares import costs in Indonesia with those of other Asian countries.

Although Plenkens' study was made 3 years ago, Zahri Ahmad said, the figures are still valid except that there have been some changes in the value of a number of its components.

Plenkens' study shows that 84.5 percent was added to the landed cost of goods imported in Indonesia. This is a higher figure than that for Singapore which is only 15 percent, or 29.5 percent for Thailand, 31 percent for Korea, 42 percent for the Philippines, and 26.5 percent for Taiwan. Included in the calculation are banking services, invoice taxes, insurance, import duties, import sales taxes, clearing costs, transportation costs, and import commissions.

Import duties constitute the highest import costs among the components on which Plenkens' calculations are based. These amounted to 30.5 percent. They are followed by import sales taxes amounting to 13.5 percent and other costs at 10 percent.

Singapore levies no import duties while Thailand's import duties amount to 8 percent, those for Korea 10 percent, for the Philippines 15 percent, and for Taiwan 10 percent.

Regarding banking services in Indonesia, Zahri Ahmad said the 5 percent figure includes the cost of opening letters of credit and the "cost of money."

Asked for his opinion on the growth of businesses in Indonesia at this time, Zahri Ahmad said there was competition among similar businesses within the country as well as between domestic and foreign businesses. As long as the competition remained within healthy limits, this could be resolved readily and, moreover, competition had a positive influence.

Nevertheless, he said, it is not easy to find a solution for and resolve the problem of unhealthy competition. Manipulation in setting check prices in the import field, for instance, has created unhealthy competition because one importer can obtain a lower check price than another for the same type of import commodity, imported from the same country of origin, and using the same transportation means.

Zhari Ahmad said import duties and port costs were high in Indonesia compared with those in Singapore and the port of Kelang in Malaysia.

Referring particularly to port costs in Indonesia, he said they actually were far lower than those of these two neighboring nations but because of the lack of efficiency and poor manpower productivity in Indonesian ports, the cost of using Indonesian ports ultimately was higher, even more so when invisible costs were added.

The high port costs in Indonesia are due, among other things, to the long turn around time for the ships that must remain in the roadstead waiting for an opportunity to offload.

IMPORT COSTS IN SEVERAL ASIAN NATIONS

[Indexed to Cost and Freight — Translator]

Type of Cost	Indonesia	Singapore	Thailand	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan
1. Cost and freight	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Banking services	5.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
3. Invoice taxes	6.0	-	-	-	2.0	-
4. Insurance	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
5. Import duties	30.5	-	8.0	10.0*	15.0*	10.0
6. Sales taxes	13.5	-	2.0	-	3.0	-
7. Clearing Costs	10.0	2.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	3.0
8. Transportation	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.0
9. Import commissions	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
10. Other costs	10.0	-	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0
Total	184.5	115.0	129.5	131.0	142.0	126.5

*Reimbursed when exported.

Source: MIDC, Mathias Plenkens

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CSO: 4213/74

RAMIFICATIONS OF GARUDA HIJACKING EXPLORED

Jusuf, Sudomo Brief Parliament

[Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 May 81 pp 1, 12]

[Excerpts] The operation to resolve the hijacking of Garuda DC-9 "Woyla" is continuing and will definitely be continued until the matter is settled. The public will be given broader information when the case is tried in court where Judge Iman bin Muhammad Zein will preside, and in which other persons involved will appear.

Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security concurrently Armed Forces commander, told the combined session of Commissions I, II, III, and V of Parliament on Wednesday (13 May) that detailed discussions were held and many wide-ranging things were involved in the hijacking of 28 March 1981.

Responding to a question from H.M. Jusuf Hasjim (Development Unity faction), a member of Parliamentary Commission I, regarding the letter of 30 year old Iman to the Islamic leadership in the Middle East, General Jusuf firmly contested those who voiced doubts as to its authenticity and said the letter was merely a fabrication of the Indonesian intelligence apparatus. Looking and nodding at Lt Gen Benny Moerdani, assistant I for intelligence, Ministry for Defense and Security, who was sitting next to Admiral Sudomo, Armed Forces deputy commander concurrently commander of the Restoration of Security and Order Command, General Jusuf said, "If Benny made up that letter, I will discharge him today." This would mean he had lied to me and the president! However, I am convinced he did not lie. Why was the letter written in English and not in French or Arabic? Please ask Iman about that after the trial. If necessary, I will request permission for you to question him."

As to the number of hijackers, it was clarified that there were five. Their photos are available in the office of the HANKAM assistant for intelligence in Tebet (South Jakarta). "Please go there and be introduced to the persons who shot the hijackers. So and so shot that so and so; this so and so shot that so and so. It's up to you; if necessary you will be taken to their graves," General Jusuf said.

"We took strong measures in handling the Woyla hijacking case," General Jusuf remarked, stressing that "we do not want, have never and never will want to be dictated to by anyone who is disloyal. Sovereignty, name, national honor as well as people cannot be bargained for in this way. Praise be to God that this task was carried out in the best possible way."

A general clarification on the hijacking case and how it is being handled was presented by Admiral Sudomo, who was assigned by General Jusuf to coordinate events at the Central Crisis Control Center. He said little that was different from the information given to the press on 31 March after the Antiterrorist Special Unit (SKAT) brilliantly carried out the military operation toward dawn on that day at the Don Muang Airport (Bangkok, Thailand) with the assistance of the Thailand Armed Forces and government. It was retold later at the meeting of the religion minister and Admiral Sudomo with ulamas, religion intellectuals, and Islamic leaders in Jakarta on 20 April.

However, in the combined meeting of the parliamentary commissions, a number of findings resulting from the intensive investigation and interrogation were pointed out. This affair has to be viewed in its total context because existing evidence shows that there were ramifications. Sudomo said it was closely tied to a political conspiracy network which had far reaching aims.

"A 'clearance' has been sought through legal investigation for General (ret.) A. H. Nasution who had four contacts with Imran, and also for Major General (ret.) Ishak Djuarsa. You can write about this," Admiral Sudomo said, looking at reporters who were sitting in the balcony.

In regard to Imran who allegedly was the brains behind the hijacking and who was apprehended on 3 April 1981, Admiral Sudomo confirmed General Jusuf's statement that the case will be tried in an open court. However, because the investigation and interrogation processes for this affair are continuing, and because of its relevance to military secrecy, parliament's understanding was requested for not being given a more extensive explanation. The youth, born in Bukittinggi on 1 June 1950, is still being interrogated intensively.

In clarifying the demand by the hijackers to free 80 prisoners, Sudomo said they requested that three groups be free: prisoners involved in the KOSIEKTA [Sector Command] 8606 attack in Cicendo (Pasir Kaliki, Bandung) on 11 March 1981; prisoners involved in the Warman terrorist affair in Rajapolah (Tasikmalaya) on 22 August 1980; prisoners involved in the 1976 H. Ismail Pranoto terrorist group, the A.Q. Jaelani and cohorts group in 1978, and the Warman group in 1978, 1979, and 1980. Four names were mentioned: Abdullah Sungkar (Warman terrorist in Central Java), Timzar Zubil (terrorist in North Sumatra), Lukman Samra (member of the Imran group), and Bardan Kendarto (terrorist group member in South Sumatra).

Sudomo said Imran established the "Indonesian Islamic Revolutionary Council" on 7 December 1975. Its central office was located at 453 Rahmatsyah Street in Medan, and a branch office was located at 97/A S. Parman Street, Slipi, Jakarta. At the combined meeting, Admiral Sudomo gave some attention to the diary of Machrizal (a hijacker who was killed) and the reading of the baiat customs and traditions of the Imran group.

Imran Visited General Nasution

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 15 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] General (ret.) A.H. Nasution confirmed that Imran, alleged by the government to be the leader of the group that hijacked the Woyla Garuda aircraft, had visited him, but the visit took place in 1979.

In a press release yesterday, A.H. Nasution further explained that when Imran visited him at his home in 1979, he admitted once to having served as an officer on Nasution's staff.

The general said it was necessary that this be told to the public because of the many questions that had been put to him after the 13 May briefing to the combined parliamentary commission session which had involved him in this affair.

General Nasution's full explanation is as follows:

I received Imran as a guest alone in 1979. He said he had been in my secretariat as a former officer. He was my guest far before the affairs were reported in the press.

Immediately after he visited me, he asked me to help him in his business venture and also used the opportunity to talk about the struggle as [is not] customary among young guests of mine so truly I judged him to perhaps be a fanatic or an intelligence agent sent to entrap me. So I was cautious and indirectly reminded him of this by talking about my repeated experiences with attempts to entrap me under the Old Order regime.

Sasono Comments on Visits

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 13 May 81 p 1

[Text] Major General Norman Sasono, special executive concurrently commander of the Regional Command for the Restoration of Security and Order, on Friday [13 May] afternoon explained that Imran had no direct or indirect connection with the intelligence apparatus as had been suspected by General (Ret.) A.H. Nasution.

This was pointed out in connection with the conflicting reports appearing recently in the mass media tied to a news release several days ago on the Imran case, particularly as it involved General Nasution with Imran.

According to Nasution's explanation to the press, since his first meeting with Imran in mid-1979, he had judged Imran possibly to be a fanatic or an intelligence agent sent to entrap him as had been his experience under the Old Order regime.

In this connection, Norman Sasono said, in line with General Nasution's experience for years as an administrator under the Old Order, subsequent meetings could have been prevented or avoided, but there were four more meetings up to 1980.

6804

CSO: 4213/74

NO CHANGE IN PERTAMINA OIL POLICY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "No Change in Policy Toward Foreign Capital in the Oil Sector; New Pertamina Leadership Making Administrative Changes"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto has stated that government policy toward foreign capital will not undergo a change but will continue to help in the development of Indonesian natural resources. Especially in the oil sector he denied that there will be any drastic changes in the contracts. "The policy of the government will continue unchanged and will give an opportunity to foreign capital to cooperate with Pertamina in product sharing contracts," said the minister at the Ministry of Mining and Energy on Thursday [7 May] after witnessing the signature of a product-sharing contract between Pertamina and Texaco Langsa, Inc; Chevron Langsa, Inc; and Kodeco Energy Company from South Korea. Signing the contracts were Joedo Sumbono (principal director of Pertamina), Harun Al Rasyid (representing Texaco Langsa, Inc, and Chevron Langsa, Inc), and Choi (Kodeco Energy Company).

According to the minister, the only work contract under discussion at present is the one between Pertamina and Caltex, in order to turn it into a product-sharing contract. However, in general, there will be no change at all in the use of foreign capital to process natural resources.

With the signature which took place 7 May Pertamina at present has 46 product-sharing contracts, 3 work contracts, 10 fifty-fifty contracts, and one joint operations contract.

Minister Subroto said that with the achievement of a level of production of 1.6 million barrels per day this means that the lowest point of 1.5 million barrels per day in 1980 has been overcome. The level of production is now the same as in 1976, he said. He denied that the total rose at first to 1.7 million barrels per day in 1977 but later declined to only 1.5 million barrels per day during 1980.

He said that the government welcomed foreign capital, which it would like to see active in hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation, in the interests of Indonesia, as well as in the interests of the profits of the companies concerned. It is based on that reason that the government welcomes the efforts of South Korea to join in the petroleum search in Indonesia.

In its product-sharing contract the South Korean company, Kodoco Energy Company, has obtained a working area offshore from the west coast of Madura, East Java, amounting to 6,460 square kilometers, not including the Poleng area. This area will be gradually returned to the government, until the remnant at the end of the sixth year will not exceed 20 to 25 percent of the original area.

Pertamina Principal Director Joedo Sumbono confirmed that there are administrative changes going on at Pertamina. At present tanker ship captains are also being called in to obtain further clarification of their work.

The principal director did not deny that there are elements within Pertamina against whom action will be taken in connection with the administrative changes. However, he did not wish to mention any names, because, he said, "things are still confused."

Joedo Sumbono also confirmed that Pertamina will seek to break its relations with KUO International as of 1 May 1981. This firm is headquartered in Hong Kong and every day obtains 25,000 barrels of crude oil for refining in Singapore, with the products re-imported into Indonesia. He said that the reason for ending this arrangement is that "such cooperation doesn't bring us much benefit." He added that in the future Indonesia will establish direct relations with companies refining crude oil in Singapore.

Joedo Sumbono also confirmed that a tanker was purchased by Pertamina at too high a price. The ship has been in operation since last February. He said that the price will be discussed again. A Pertamina source has mentioned that a 17,000 DWT [Dead Weight Tons] tanker was purchased for \$21 million, whereas the proper price should have been about \$17 million.

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CSO: 4213/73

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

AIR COMMODORE HAJI ERAWAN LAMBRI--At a ceremony held in Tasikmalaya, West Java, on 7 May Air Commodore Dr Haji Erawan Lambri was installed in office as chief of Division V (Weapons Systems) of PT Nurtanio, in the presence of the Air Force chief of staff, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 81 p 12]

AIR COMMODORE HAJI PRIBADI--At a ceremony held in Tasikmalaya, West Java, on 7 May Air Commodore Dr Haji Pribadi was installed in office as the chief of Division IV (Aircraft Services) of PT Nurtanio, in the presence of Air Force chief of staff, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 81 p 12]

DR PARAMAYUDA--At a ceremony held in Tasikmalaya, West Java, on 7 May Dr Paramayuda was confirmed in office as assistant managing director of the Commercial Section of PT Nurtanio, in the presence of Air Force chief of staff, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 81 p 12]

REAR ADMIRAL RUDOLF KASENDA--On the decks of the Indonesian Navy ship NALA on Wednesday [29 April] an historic event occurred when Rear Admiral Rudolf Kasenda was installed in office as commander of the Indonesian Fleet. The period of the 1960's was a time when the future prospects of the Indonesian Navy became cloudy because relations with Russia were no longer friendly. Many ships of the Navy were getting old and there was a shortage of spare parts. However, in the period at the beginning of the 1980's the Indonesian Navy has experienced a convincing resurgence. At this time Rear Admiral Kasenda has been entrusted with administering and leading the Indonesian Fleet in defending, protecting the honor, and watching over the unity of Indonesia.

Rear Admiral Rudolf Kasenda was born in Rantepao Toradja and graduated from senior high school in 1952. He graduated from the Navy Institute in 1955 with the rank of ensign and was assigned as a deck officer on the KRI [Indonesian Navy Ship] MANTENG. Within the fleet Kasenda is no stranger, as since 1958 he has served as navigation and gunnery officer on KRI IMAM BONJOL AND KRI SURO PATI. As a naval officer Kasenda has served on several warships as executive officer and navigation officer. In 1960 he was assigned to shore duty as commander of the Naval Station in Palembang. In 1964 he returned to the fleet with the rank of major to hold the post of commander

of KRI YOS SUDARSO. He was commander of KRI DIPONEGORO as well as commander of Squadron 31 from 1968-1969. In 1969-1970 he was commander and chief of staff of the Navy Mobile Task Group, and in 1972-1973 he was commander of Squadron 1 - West.

His assignments ashore have included the posts of chief of staff of Navy Region 7; staff officer II/operations in the Ministry of Defense and Security; chief of staff of Operation Seroja; deputy assistant for operations to the Navy chief of staff, located in East Timor; chief of the Navy Personnel Office (KADISPERSAL), deputy assistant to the Navy chief of staff at Navy Headquarters for operations and strategy; and his last post prior to appointment as commander of the fleet was that of assistant for logistics in the Ministry of Defense and Security from 1978 to April, 1981, with the rank of commodore. In 1980 he was promoted to rear admiral.

Apart from assignments under the Ministry of Defense and Security he has also served in the Ministry of Maritime Communications for two years (1964-1966) as commander of the Port Authority of Manado/Bitung. His military training after the Naval Institute included the Indian Navy Long Course in 1961, Destroyer Job Training Course for 9 months, Navy Staff and Command School in 1970-1971, and the Senior International Defense Management Course in the United States in 1976.

After graduating from the Naval Institute he was assigned to operations against the DI/TII (Darul Islam) rebels in Aceh in 1963; against the DI/TII rebels in Sulawesi (1956-1957), with his area of operations in the Makassar Straits and the Sulawesi Sea; from 1958 to 1960 against the PRRI/Permesta and RMS rebels in the Sulawesi Sea and Maluku waters; and operations in the Irian Barat campaign in central and eastern Indonesian waters. In 1964 he was assigned to Operation Dwikora (confrontation of Malaysia) in the Java Sea. In 1965 he was assigned to operations in connection with the suppression of the G30S/PKI (Communist uprising).

The service medals which he holds include the 8-year Continuous Service Medal (Satya Lencana Kesetiaan), Military Operations VI Medal (Service in Central Java against the Darul Islam), Military Operations VII Medal (Service in Aceh against the Darul Islam), PRRI/Permesta Campaign Medal (Satya Lencana Saptamarga), Loyalty Medal (Satya Lencana Dharma), Good Conduct Medal (Satya Lencana Penegak), and the 14-year and 24-year Continuous Service Medal. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 May 81 pp 1, 12]

ALI SADIKIN--Ali Sadikin (53 years old), former governor of Jakarta, has denied any intention to go into politics, joining one of the 3 contestants in the 1982 general election. In an interview with SINAR HARAPAN on 5 May when, as a matter of fact, he was encountered in the Parliament building in Senayan, Ali Sadikin, speaking in a firm tone, said that, although last year he had once decided to go into political life in the context of the 1982 general election, he has since reflected on the matter in a mature fashion and has determined not to go ahead with his previous intention. "Why," asked the SINAR HARAPAN reporter. "Well, I thought, why should I? What use would it be for me," replied the retired Marine Corps lieutenant general. "Is it because you have lost hope," the SINAR HARAPAN reporter asked again. "Oh, no, I'm not a person who loses hope. However, now I ask my friends what would be the value of my entering the political world," he said. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 May 81 pp 1, 12]

BRIGADIER GENERAL MOERGITO--The post of commander of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya on Saturday [9 May] was transferred from Lieutenant General Witarmin to his replacement, Brigadier General Moergito, in the presence of Army Chief of Staff General Poniman at a ceremony in the operations office of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya. Lieutenant General Witarmin will be assigned to the Ministry of Defense and Security. Brigadier General Moergito was previously commander of Military Region IX/Mulawarman in East Kalimantan. He had also previously served as commander of the Military District of Modjokerto, in the residency of Malang. He was later chief of staff of Military Region IX/Mulawarman, chief of staff of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya, and in 1980 was commander of Military Region IX/Mulawarman. He was born in January 1928, in Surabaya. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 May 81 p 1]

NAVY COLONEL ROESDI ROESLI--The post of commander of Navy Region 7 was recently transferred from Commodore S Reksodihardjo to his replacement, Navy Colonel Roesdi Roesli, at Kajaolalido Hall in headquarters of Navy Region 7, Ujung Pandang [Sulawesi]. Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Walodjo Soegito, speaking to his subordinates, said that one interesting aspect of the change of command ceremony in Navy Region 7 was that this was the first time the post of commander has been transferred to an officer from the younger generation. It is hoped that this rejuvenation will lead to the creation of circumstances even more advantageous to the improvement of the work and service of all personnel of Navy Region 7 in the future. Navy Colonel Roesdi Roesli was born in Kisaran in North Sumatra on 2 July 1937. He became a junior officer on graduating from the Naval Academy in the sixth class in 1959. In addition to attending training courses in the Indian Navy, in Russia, and in the United States, he also attended the Navy Staff and Command School in 1972/1973 and the armed forces Joint Staff and Command School in 1976. His last assignment before assuming his new duties was that of chief of staff of Navy Region 4 in Surabaya. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 13 May 81 p 2]

MAJ GEN GUDIMAN SALEH--On 9 May 1981 at the Lily Rochly building in Magelang [Central Java] the post of governor of the Army section of the Armed Forces Academy [AKABRI] was transferred from Maj Gen Goenawan Wibisono to his replacement, Maj Gen Sudiman Saleh, in the presence of the commanding general of AKABRI, Lt Gen J Henuhili. The transfer was based on the commanding general of AKABRI, Order Number SPRIN/9859/V/1981, dated 4 May 1981. After this transfer of duty Maj Gen Goenawan Wibisono will be assigned to duty as commander of the armed forces Joint Staff and Command School in Bandung. Before assuming his new duties Maj Gen Sudiman Saleh was commander of Military Region X/Lambung Mangkurat. He had once served as deputy governor for the Operations, Education, and Training Department when the Army section of AKAPRI was still called the General/Army section of AKABRI. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 13 May 81 p 6]

COLONEL FAISAL TANDJUNG--The post of commander of the Army Strategic Corps Airborne Command [PANGKOPUR KOSTRAD] was transferred from Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat to his replacement, Col (Infantry) Faisal Tandjung, on Thursday [14 May] at Airborne Command headquarters at Cilodong, in the regency of Bogor. The exchange of command of ceremony was held in the presence of the commander of the Army Strategic Corps, Major General Rudini, and was also witnessed by the chief of staff of the Army Strategic Corps, Brig Gen Djon Abdurachman; the deputy commanding general of Airborne Troops [KOPASSANDHA], Brigadier General Sujasmin; representatives of Air Force units, and middle-ranking Army officers. Col Faisal Tandjung had previously been assistant for operations in the Army Strategic Corps since 1979. Brig Gen Edy Sudradjat will subsequently be assigned as commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barisan, in North Sumatra.

BRIEFS

MILITARY CONTINGENCY PLANNING--Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security concurrently Armed Forces commander, said ABRI is always prepared to defend our people and country. Contingency plans has been prepared to counter any crisis that may arise at any time which threatens the security and order of the Indonesian people. "No one will be running around any longer, confused about what to do. All that's needed is to take out the operations file, number so and so, depending on the situation, and open the envelop contained in that file. Take piracy, for instance. Information contained in the envelop will enable us to know immediately the composition of the troops that must be called up, the name of their commander, and they then can be ordered into action immediately." ABRI, he remarked, is ready to react speedily not only for the short term but for the long term from the ABRI base headquarters. "God willing, any task will be done well." "Our communications equipment is good. On whatever road I travel or even if I am at an altitude of 29,000 or 30,000 feet, I am certain that I can always follow any developments in our homeland from point to point. And should something happen, all means have been prepared to handle the situation without further search to determine which troops must be called out. All that's needed is to open up the operations file and read what is in the envelop contained in that file." [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 May 81 pp 1, 8] 6804

CSO: 4213/74

BRIEFS

LEADERS GREET CAPE VERDE COUNTERPARTS--Phnom Penh, 7 Jul (SPK)--On the occasion of the Sixth National Day of Cape Verde, Heng Samrin, president of the PRK State Council, sent his warm greetings to Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde. The message said: We wish that under your leadership, the people of Cape Verde will obtain even greater successes in national construction for their happiness and prosperity and in the consolidation of Cape Verde's independence. We are convinced that the relations between our two countries will further develop. On the same occasion, Hun Sen, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent his greetings to his Cape Verde counterpart, Silvino Manuel da Luz. [Text] [BK070948 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 7 Jul 81]

INDUSTRIAL CROP CULTIVATION--Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK)--The Kampuchean revolutionary administration has encouraged the people to expand the area of such industrial crops as jute, cotton and sugarcane. In this rainy season, 350 hectares of jute were planted in Battambang and 350 hectares of sugarcane planted in Kratie and Kampong Chhnang. Seeds and technicians have come from Vietnam to help the Kampuchean people grow these crops. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1439 GMT 24 Jun 81]

SRV WRITERS CONCLUDE VISIT--Phnom Penh, 1 Jul (SPK)--A delegation of Vietnamese men of letters comprising poet Te Hanh and writer Vu Tu Nam on 29 June concluded a visit of more than 3 weeks to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese men of letters were cordially received by Bouthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. They met with their Kampuchean colleagues and discussed professional experiences with officials of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture. The delegation also toured several cultural and artistic establishments and historical sites of Kampuchea. [Text] [BK030146 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 1 Jul 81]

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS GDR, CSSR--Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK)--A delegation of the Kampuchea Revolutionary Youth Union [Union de la Jeunesse Revolutionnaire du Kampuchea] led by its chairman, Kang Nem, recently paid a 3-week visit to the GDR and CSSR at the invitation of the Free German Youth [FDJ] and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth [SSM]. In the GDR, the Kampuchean delegation participated in the 11th FDJ Congress. On this occasion, Kang Nem informed the congress of the present situation in and reconstruction of Kampuchea. The delegation also toured Rostock. In the CSSR, the Kampuchean guests visited Prague, Bratislava, a model cooperative and some schools. The Kampuchean delegation held talks with Petrohaska, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the Department of Mass Organizations Relations; Roskava, member of the AAPSO Executive Committee;

Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the SSM; and representatives of various international organizations. [Text] [BK051540 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 5 Jul 81]

GREETINGS SENT TO SEYCHELLES LEADERS--Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK)--Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of Kampuchea, on Tuesday [30 June] sent a congratulatory message to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the republic. The message said: Under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Progressive Front, the valiant people of Seychelles will score new great successes in national construction and in frustrating all maneuvers of the imperialists and reactionaries so as to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. May the relations of solidarity between our two countries be further developed with each passing day. On this occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Huu Sen also addressed his congratulations to his counterpart Jacques Hodoul. [Text] [BK030834 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 2 Jul 81]

CSO: 4200/48

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON BUILDING OF ROUTE 9

BK2821323 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Report on interview with Thongleum Phomlouangvisa, chief of construction unit No 923, on construction of Route 9--no date given, portions recorded]

[Summary] Construction unit No 923 is responsible for building Route 9 to ensure communications and transportation activities. In the past this construction unit gloriously fulfilled its tasks in repairing and raising the level of the road surface to facilitate all-season traffic.

"In implementation of the party line, and on the basis of cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries--particularly with the great assistance of the Soviet Union and the special solidarity with Vietnam--our party and state have decided to build Route 9 to open a passage to the sea." Construction unit No 923 has been assigned to help build this route. Comrade Thongleum Phomlouangvisa, chief of construction unit No 923, spoke to a correspondent of the national radio on this task. He said:

[Begin recording] "Route 9 is of paramount significance to the Lao revolution as well as to the international revolution." During the war, the French and U.S. imperialists employed many schemes to cut off Route 9 in order to divide Laos into two parts. This was to create difficulties for Laos and exterminate the revolutionary forces in Indochina. They launched many campaigns, for example, the Sonsai and Lamson 719 operations, causing damage to Route 9. Following the establishment of the LPDR our government decided to reconstruct the route by mobilizing all the resources available in the country and by relying on cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries. The construction of Route 9 is to open a passage to the sea.

[Question] Since we started building Route 9 have you encountered any difficulties?

[Answer] "Route 9 is 244 km long. There are 35 medium and large bridges. The construction of this route is divided into two periods. From 1977 to early 1980 we were assigned to ensure that communications and transportation on the route would not be disrupted. During this period, we encountered many difficulties. For example, we did not have sufficient equipment. We thus relied on manpower. Nevertheless, we fulfilled our tasks. We constructed 28 medium and large bridges which are 925.40 meters long. These bridges can bear from 40 to 60 tons.

"In the second period beginning on 26 January, we started building the route from kilometer marker No 140 to marker No 193--a total of 53 kilometers.

"Thanks to the clear-sighted leadership of the party, and with Soviet specialists and those of other fraternal socialist countries working alongside, we are convinced that no difficulties can affect our determination to build Route 9. This route will surely be made of concrete in the near future." [End recording]

CBO: 4206/57

GENERAL ON SURRENDER OF COMMUNISTS

BK100901 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy army commander Gen Prayut Charumani spoke to newsmen this morning regarding the surrender of Surachai Sae Dan. He said: [Begin Prayut recording] Surachai is a smart man. He is trying to undermine our unity--the unity of the civilian, police and military officials against the communist terrorists. His method is to try to create an atmosphere which will disrupt our unity. We must therefore uphold unity among the civilian, police and military officials in order to fight against and defeat the communists. It is normal that weaknesses exist on the government side. The communists will try to exploit these weaknesses. Therefore we must strengthen our unity. We will suffer immediately if we lose our unity.

[Question] Have the communists been more active since the arrest of Surachai?

[Answer] Not really. You must understand that the communist movement in Surat Thani started in Na San District. I do not believe that there is any cause for concern about communist activities in Surat Thani at this time. I also believe that the communists are now at a disadvantage vis a vis the government. It is obvious that the communist leadership is suffering from conflicts, the communist united fronts are confused and arms supplies for the communists are becoming more scarce. We can defeat the communists if we stay united. Defeating them will take some time, however.

[Question] Have more of Surachai's colleagues surrendered?

[Answer] Not recently. However, it should be noted that there has been an overall increase in the number of communist terrorists who have surrendered, certainly indicating confusion and contention within the leadership level of the Communist Party of Thailand.

[Question] Is this the result of our increased armed operations?

[Answer] No. We have been able to destroy the communists' strongholds, which has driven the communists to guerrilla activities. Our next stage will be organizing guerrilla units to fight the communist guerrilla activities. In this stage we will cut off the arms supplies which have been coming from the cities to the terrorists. Arms for the terrorists used to come from abroad. If we cut off the supply of arms to the jungle the communists will die a slow death.

[Question] Of late, arms supplies to the communists have been originating from the cities, can you comment?

[Answer] I must admit that in the past we believed that the arms came from Laos. However, on several occasions lately we seized weapons heading from the cities for the communist terrorists.

[Question] From Bangkok?

[Answer] I cannot divulge more on this matter; we are keeping a close watch on it. We believe we already have considerable information on the matter.

CSO: 4207/43

POLICE FIND COMMUNIST SUPPLIES IN BANGKOK

BK090412 Bangkok POST in English 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Police found a store of communist uniforms, documents, medicine, medical equipment and propaganda at a house on Soi Asok, off Sukhumvit Road, yesterday morning.

They raided the house after a tip-off that it was being used for a gun-running racket but they found no weapons.

The supplies were apparently destined for communist insurgents operating in the northeast of the country, police reported.

The raid was carried out by a team from the southern Bangkok investigative police subdivision, who had been led to believe that they would find a weapons cache in a room of a rowhouse on Soi Asok (Sukhumvit 21).

No one was in the room when they arrived but they found 185 uniform caps "of communist type," 31 green uniforms, 390 small purses, 19 plastic sheets, 2 boxes of used clothes, a rucksack, 25 books on acupuncture, 350 books on Mao Zedong's thoughts, medicine, medical equipment, a large number of communist documents and cassette tapes of communist songs.

There were also many letters concerning delivery of supplies to communist camps in the northeast, the police said.

The owner of the rowhouses, Mrs Riam Klinphikun, 58, told police that she rented the room about 6 months ago to a Thai woman aged about 25 to 30 for 300 baht a month. The woman had told her she would use it to store merchandise.

Mrs Riam said the tenant rarely spent the night in the room.

Police said they suspected the woman had rented the room specifically to store supplies for insurgents in the northeast. They said they believed it had been used on an occasion to store firearms in transit to communist camps.

CSO: 4220/345

THAILAND

CP LEAFLETS CALL FOR RELEASE OF ARRESTED CADRES

BK090235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Surat Thani--Communist insurgents here have called on the government to immediately release Surachai Sae Dan and two other leading insurgents arrested last week.

They said in leaflets distributed here as well as to the media in Bangkok that the government would have to be responsible for the consequence if the three were not released.

The leaflets, signed by the People's Liberation Army of Surat Thani--an armed branch of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT)--denied that Surachai had surrendered as claimed by the government.

Surachai, one of the most wanted communist insurgents with a 100,000-baht price on his head, was arrested together with "Comrade Toem" and "Comrade Phon"--two other leading communist cadres.

They are now being detained at the Bangkhen detention centre after being charged with communist activities and criminal offences.

The leaflets claimed that the meeting between Surachai and Governor Sanong Rotphotphong was aimed at "settling some problems" in this communist-infested province and not to negotiate a cease-fire.

It described Surachai's arrest as a "shameful double-cross."

Interior Undersecretary of State Phisan Munlasatsathon said he would award Governor Sanong for his success in Surachai's capture.

CSO: 4220/345

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